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The Bigfoot Research Project
To email the Project: mail to tbrp@teleport.com
Last updated: August 1st, 1995
The Bigfoot Research Project is a benign, scientific investigation designed to discover if large, bipedal, hair-covered hominid(s) believed to be living in the forested mountain ranges of the Pacific Northwest, exist or not.
The project, conducted in association with the Academy of Applied Science, Boston, MA, is the most professional
and sophisticated approach ever attempted on the subject and the only one of its kind in the Country. (USA) Over
thirty years of experience provides the background essential to the professional research and methodology of this
unique program.
Techniques and procedures used in the Bigfoot Research Project include the compiling of both current reports and
historical evidence; the statistical computer analyses of these will provide the foundation essential to intensive field
studies. Through this latter is envisioned the primary objective of the program which is, with appropriate documentation, contact and communication with one or more of these extraordinary hominids.
What is known to date
Although many years of research into the Bigfoot phenomenon now lie behind us, much of what we believe we
know comes mainly from prudent speculation. The reason for this lies in the extreme difficulty in studying the
creatures in the vast and formidable terrain that is their habitat. (Since W.W. II, seventy-three aircraft have crashed
in this area and remain undiscovered.) However, these deliberation combined with extensive studies of sighting
reports and footprint finds lead us, at the lest, to the following conclusions:
General: Nomadic, nocturnal (with daytime activity only as a result of disturbance)
Habitat: Forested mountains of the Northwest
Eating Habits: Omnivorous
Height: Over 6' 0" average
Weight: 500 lbs. or greater
Strength: Far in excess of man, very powerful
Eyesight: Superb visual proficiency
Smell: Highly developed capability
Hearing: Exceptional acuity
Demeanor: Inoffensive, shy, non-aggressive
Locomotion: Bipedal
Indications are that the creatures are more man-like than ape-like and that they possess unusual intelligence, on a

level possibly close to our own. An example of this is something our studies have discovered, that they are aware
that their footprints may attract unwanted attention from man, the only entity that represents a danger to them-and
as a result, they hide them. This is something not found in the animal kingdom. This extraordinary hominid may
[AD] well be the mysterious wild man that the great Swedish scientist, Carolus Linnaeus, (1707-1778) called Homo
Nocturnus, the Man of the Night.

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Evidence
The evidence that supports the reality of the Bigfoot has its foundation in four basic areas:
History
Sightings
The 1967 film
Footprints and other finds
History
The history, in literature, is found in old newspaper reports, the journals and letters of early settlers and prospectors of the Pacific Northwest, and the archival records such as those of the Northwest Fur and Trading Company. The earliest known report is from the London Times and is dated 1780. Among the native people of the Northwest, of course, the record is much older, and indeed, every Indian tribe has a name for the hominids in its own language - Sasquatch, Omah, Tsonaqua, Bukwas, Selatiks, to name but a few.
Sightings
Credible sightings are a vital part of the evidence. Sightings are rare, only a few each year, indicating extreme wariness on the part of the creatures combined with a skilled ability to use physical features of their natural habitat for concealment. Again, there may be fewer hominids than we think.
The 1967 Film.
This short piece of 16mm film shot in northern California in October, 1967, is to date the only believable photographic record of a real, living Bigfoot. A recent discovery by the Bigfoot Research Project, of the similarity of a footprint found in the same area six years prior to the shooting of the film sequence, further supports the credibility of this unique footage. The famous "frame 352", a still photo from the Patterson film, whose rights are owned by Rene Dahinden, appears in almost every discussion about Bigfoot or Sasquatch.
Footprints and other evidence
Footprints (120K), averaging 14 to 15 inches and made by a large, bipedal hominid at least six feet in height and weighing up to 500 lbs., continue to be found in the Pacific Northwest.. Recently some were found that contained dermal skin patterns (like fingerprints), a significant factor in hominids. Other evidence, including strong odors and powerful screaming roars, further support the reality of a large group of, unclassified primates, living undiscovered in the mountain forests of the Pacific Northwest.

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>GRRRRROOO0000000NNK!<>sniffle<
Oh, it's just an expression, Joe. Nobody thinks that the Yetis are really abominable.
As I was saying. The slide above represents some of the best evidence we have as to the existence of the Yeti. As
you can see, the print itself is well over fifteen inches long, barefoot to match. Quite an achievement in

the frozen
wastes of Tibet, I can assure you. Very little is known about these shy creatures, who are rarely seen directly. Often
it is their spoor which alerts people to their presence, after the fact. The other evidence which supporters hold up for
scrutiny are a series of Yeti scalps. Why someone would take a Yeti scalp and not the whole Yeti is still a question
beyond most researchers.
These creatures may or may not be related to the Alma, another hairy man- beast which is said to inhabit the
mountain wastes of central Russia. There is very little direct evidence of these beings. So much so, that even the
most fanatic cryptozoologists are likely to write them off to legend. There are no known reports of either the Yeti or
the Alma threatening humans.
We can only hope that we treat our wild brothers better than we would treat ourselves under similar circumstances.
For the most part, these creatures deserve our respect and our admiration, something which we seem to be in short
supply of in this oh-so-modern world. Thank you for stopping by. Feel free to visit any time in the future. Now if
you'll excuse me, I have to see someone about this rash. It started up in Borneo after that brightly colored beetle bit
me. I didn't think anything of it at the time, but perhaps I should have been more prudent....
Latin American Cryptozoological Zaniness
(Digested from Strange Magazine, Number 12, 1993)
"Living Fossil Found in Chile"
A sixty-foot carcass was found washed ashore on the island of Butachaques, tentatively identified as "reptilian".
According to reports, the creature was of cartilaginous, rather than bony construction, having "hairy" skin and a
fishlike tail. Unfortunately the above statements point to the carcass as belonging to a shark, as opposed to
something really exciting, like say, a giant alligator. More's the pity. Oh yeah, this thing wasn't officially identified
until after it had been rotting on the beach for more than a month. Yummy.
"Living Octopus found at 4,200 meters"
This unfortunate critter (unfortunate because the rather jumpy miners who found it stoned it to death) was found in
the aqueducts of the Viloco Mining Center in Bolivia. Measuring some sixty centimeters in length, the luckless
cephelapod was whisked away to the State University in La Paz, and nothing further on the subject has been heard.
Random other cryptozoological kibbles and bits
Jello? No thanks, I'm trying to cut back...
10/6/1992 - CHINA -- Xinhua News Agency
A giant 77-pound blob was found during August in a river in Shaanxi province in northwestern China. Chinese
scientists studying the tremendous white slimy entity say that it 'can move slowly across the ground on its own."
According to the Xinhua News Agency, specialists at the biology department of Northwest University in Xian
determined that the fleshy, soft mass which is growing at a rate of 22 pounds every three days was a

huge slime
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returned from six months of globe- hopping, in search of the zoologically unlikely. Oh, the things that I've seen.
You would not believe your eyes, luckily, though we have cameras, which you have to believe (all photos enhanced
for clarity only). But I still have to sift through my copious and plentiful notes before I have anything worthy of
your attentions.
However, if it doesn't offend anyone, I will present an abbreviated version of one of my prepared lectures, entitled
"Wild Men of the World: Man's Cousins" Joe, if you'd be so kind as to hit the lights.
Our first slide this evening is from the infamous Bluff Creek film, shot by Patterson, near Eureka, California in
October of 1967. The subject is a female Sasquatch, known coloquially as "Bigfoot", one of many wild men who
inhabit the mountains of the western United States. The typical specimen is anywhere from six to eight feet in
height, weighing upwards of three hundred pounds, posessing of massive musculature, keen senses, and great speed
and strength. Often sightings take place in remote areas, far, far away from human habitation.
Generally regarded as shy and reclusive, the Sasquatch is believed to dine upon nuts, berries, and grubs. It is
unknown if the Sasquatch posesses carnivorous tendencies, and many researchers stalwartly decry any such
suggestion. However, the lost McKenna expedition of 1973, and the subsequent recovery of some grisly remains do
raise ominous doubts. Many believe that McKenna and his party were consumed by bears, though other suppressed
evidence points at other parties. No final scientific conclusion has been arrived at.
From all other reports, however, the western Sasquatch is regarded as a shy and reclusive entity. This is not the case
for the so-called "swamp men" which inhabit the southeastern United States, from Texarkana to the Okeefenokee
swamps. These creatures are similar to the Sasquatch, to the untrained eye, posessing hair-covered bodies and
simian features. However, these creatures are reported as having longish hair nearly any color from black to silvery
to green, glowing eyes like coals and are of a generally rangier build than their western brothers. Their habits and
behaviors are markedly different.
Kyser, in his report to the Cryptozoological Society of the Americas, notes that the swamp men "are decidedly
carnivorous and singularly unafraid of humans, even those who are well-armed." There are uncounted reports of
these beasts killing livestock and poultry, harassing rural residents, destroying cars and property, and generally
being ill-tempered brutes. A rash of these ocurrences in the 1970's were documented in a series of films, passing

themselves off as thinly-veneered accounts of the truth. The worst of these incidents, known in some circles as "The
Waukeegan Affair", resulted in the hospitalization of some twenty people and the subsequent deaths of five others.
Following that, the National Guard of Arkansas was mobilized under federal orders. Some twenty years after, the
members of those units are still forbidden to recount their actions in the Waukeegan swamps.
Next slide, please, Joe.
And take the controller out of your mouth this instant! Now we have to sterilize that.
The United States is not alone in the hosting of various wild manlike creatures. Perhaps the most famous of these is
the Yeti of the Himalayas, otherwise known as the 'Abominable Snowman.'

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We need your help!
Help us solve one of the most fascinating and popular mysteries of our time by joining the growing number of
people who contribute credible information to The Bigfoot Research Project. all information is treated confidentially and is used solely for the purpose of benign research. Sightings, footprint finds, reports of sounds
relative to the phenomenon, all contribute to the computerized search for behavior patterns. The Bigfoot Research
Project considers all information valuable and invites you to become a member of the team determined to solve this
great mystery.
If you would like to contribute and to be part of this great discovery, please contact our office at 1-800-BIGFOOT
[AD] (1-800-244-3668), or (503)352-7000. (fax-503-352-7535)
The Bigfoot Research Project PO Box 126 Mt. Hood OR 97041
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There is a public conference/mailing list about bigfoot available on-line administered by Henry Franzoni called the
Internet Virtual Bigfoot Conference. To join the conference, send email to majordomo@teleport.com, with the
words:
[AD] subscribe bigfoot
in the BODY of the letter.
Other Bigfoot related web sites: Western Bigfoot Society
TBRP home page by Henry Franzoni / caveman@teleport.com

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The Western Bigfoot Society
You can subscribe to the Bigfoot mailing list (The Internet Virtual Bigfoot Conference) at: mail majordomo@teleport.com with the words:
[AD] subscribe bigfoot
in the body of the letter. Last updated: August 27th, 1995
This page has been accessed (2511) times, since I added this counter to it June 21st 1995.
Bigfoot Sounds (272K) (From Art Bell's Dreamland Radio Show)
The Track Record #40 (The WBS newsletter from August of 1994)

The Track Record #41 (The WBS newsletter from September of 1994)
The Track Record #42 (The WBS newsletter from October of 1994)
The Track Record #44 (The WBS newsletter from February of 1995)
Other Bigfoot Related Web Sites: The Bigfoot Research Project Ira Walters and Dr. Grover Krantz have created:
Sasquatch track casts for sale and Hominid skull casts for sale WBS home page by Henry Franzoni / caveman@teleport.com
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Nessie is Not Dead
We are worried that there have recently been disturbing reports, in the American and British media, that the
Loch Ness Monster is dead. Two vital facts must be pointed out:
The accompanying picture with one of these stories shows a large floating object surrounded by bathers
wearing skimpy bathing outfits ad sunglasses (definitely not likely here in the Highlands at this time of year!)
Nessie has alternative accommodation here in cyberspace - and is therefore not always to be seen splashing
about in Loch Ness!
So, forget the vicious rumours which have circulated since records began.
Nessie may be shy but she's not dead!!!
If you don't believe us look take a look around these pages or email our Monster Expert with your questions
Return to Nessie's home page